



San Francisco Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan

**March 2014
Revised November 2015**

Appendix 2- Methods for Estimating Spill Volume

Methods for Estimating Spill Volume

A variety of approaches exist for estimating the volume of a sanitary sewer spill. This appendix documents the three methods that are most often employed. The person preparing the estimate should use the method most appropriate to the sewer overflow in question and use the best information available.

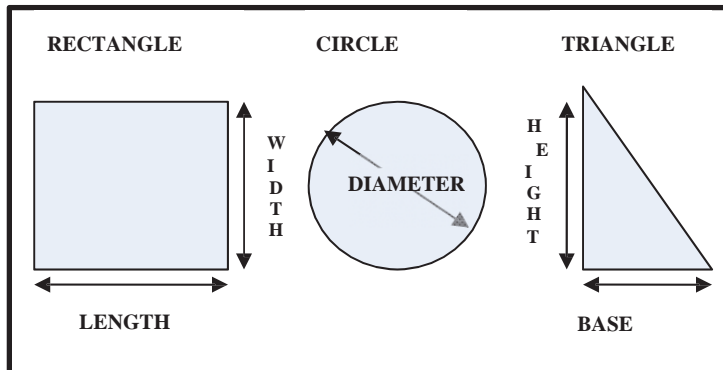
Method 1: Eyeball Estimate

The volume of small spills can be estimated using an “eyeball estimate”. To use this method imagine the amount of water that would spill from a bucket or a barrel. A bucket contains 5 gallons and a barrel contains 50 gallons. If the spill is larger than 50 gallons, try to break the standing water into barrels and then multiply by 50 gallons. This method is useful for contained spills up to approximately 200 gallons.

Method 2: Measured Volume

The volume of most small spills that have been contained can be estimated using this method. The shape, dimensions, and the depth of the contained wastewater are needed. The shape and dimensions are used to calculate the area of the spills and the depth is used to calculate the volume.

Common Shapes and Dimensions



- Step 1 Sketch the shape of the contained sewage (see figure above).
- Step 2 Measure or pace off the dimensions.
- Step 3 Measure the depth at several locations and select an average.
- Step 4 Convert the dimensions, including depth, to feet.
- Step 5 Calculate the area in square feet using the following formulas:
 - Rectangle: $\text{Area} = \text{length (feet)} \times \text{width (feet)}$
 - Circle: $\text{Area} = \text{diameter (feet)} \times \text{diameter (feet)} \times 0.785$
 - Triangle: $\text{Area} = \text{base (feet)} \times \text{height (feet)} \times 0.5$
- Step 6 Multiply the area (square feet) times the depth (in feet) to obtain the volume in cubic feet.
- Step 7 Multiply the volume in cubic feet by 7.5 to convert it to gallons

Appendix 6 – Methods for Estimating Spill Volume

Method 3: Duration and Flowrate

Calculating the volume of larger spills, where it is difficult or impossible to measure the area and depth, requires a different approach. In this method, separate estimates are made of the duration of the spill and the flowrate. The methods of estimating duration and flowrate are:

Duration

The duration is the elapsed time from the SSO start time to the time that the flow was restored.

Start Time: The start time is sometimes difficult to establish. Here are some approaches:

1. Local residents can be used to establish start time. Inquire as to their observations. Spills that occur in rights-of-way are usually observed and reported promptly. Spills that occur out of the public view can go on longer. Sometimes observations like odors or sounds (e.g. water running in a normally dry creek bed) can be used to estimate the start time.
2. Changes in flow on a downstream flowmeter can be used to establish the start time. Typically the daily flow peaks are “cut off” or flattened by the loss of flow. This can be identified by comparing hourly flow data during the spill event with flow data from prior days. This method will likely only be effective with consistent weather.
3. Conditions at the spill site change over time and can be used to establish the start time. Initially there will be limited deposits of toilet paper and other sewage solids. After a few days to a week, the sewage solids form a light-colored residue. After a few weeks to a month, the sewage solids turn dark. The quantity of toilet paper and other materials of sewage origin increase over time. These observations can be used to estimate the start time in the absence of other information. Taking photographs to document the observations can be helpful if questions arise later in the process. Photographs are to be taken with a yardstick to provide a visual scale of SSO within the photo. This method is valid for spills that have been occurring for a long time and may be used in conjunction with either of the above methods.
4. It is important to remember that spills may not be continuous. Blockages are not usually complete (some flow continues). In this case the spill would occur during the peak flow periods (typically 10:00 to 12:00 and 13:00 to 16:00 each day). Spills that occur due to peak flows in excess of capacity will occur only during, and for a short period after, heavy rainfall.

End Time: The end time is usually much easier to establish. Field crews on-site observe the “blow down” that occurs when the blockage has been removed. The “blow down” can also be observed in downstream flowmeters.

Flow Rate

The flowrate is the average flow that left the sewer system during the time of the spill.

There are three common ways to estimate the flowrate:

1. **The San Diego Manhole Flowrate Chart:** This chart, included as at the end of this appendix, shows sewage flowing from manhole covers at a variety of flowrates. The observations of the field crew can be used to select the appropriate flowrate from the chart. If possible, photographs are useful in documenting basis for the flowrate estimate.

Appendix 6 – Methods for Estimating Spill Volume

2. **Flowmeter:** Changes in flows in downstream flowmeters can be used to estimate the flowrate during the spill.
3. **Counting Connections:** Once the location of the spill is known, the number of upstream connections can be determined from the sewer maps. Multiply the number of connections by 200 to 250 gallons per day per connection or 8 to 10 gallons per hour per connection.

For example: 22 upstream connections * 9 gallons per hour per connection
 = 198 gallons per hour / 60 minutes per hour
 = 3.3 gallons per minute

Spill Volume

Once duration and flowrate have been estimated, the volume of the spill is the product of duration (hours or days) and the flowrate (gallons per hour or gallons per day).

For example:

Spill start time = 11:00

Spill end time = 14:00

Spill duration = 3 hours

3.3 gallons per minute x 3 hours x 60 minutes per hour
 = 594 gallons

SSO Volume Estimation - Measured Volume Method

Circular Spill Estimation Worksheet



$$\text{Gallons} = \frac{\text{Diameter (Feet)}}{\text{Diameter (Feet)}} \times \frac{\text{Diameter (Feet)}}{\text{Diameter (Feet)}} \times \frac{\text{Depth (Feet)}}{\text{Depth (Feet)}} \times 5.9$$

OR

$$\text{Gallons} = \frac{\text{Diameter (Paces)}}{\text{Diameter (Paces)}} \times \frac{\text{Diameter (Paces)}}{\text{Diameter (Paces)}} \times \frac{\text{Depth (Feet)}}{\text{Depth (Feet)}} \times 53.1$$

Volume (as calculated above) = _____ Gallons

Rectangular Spill Estimation Worksheet



$$\text{Gallons} = \frac{\text{Length (Feet)}}{\text{Length (Feet)}} \times \frac{\text{Width (feet)}}{\text{Width (feet)}} \times \frac{\text{Depth (Feet)}}{\text{Depth (Feet)}} \times 7.5$$

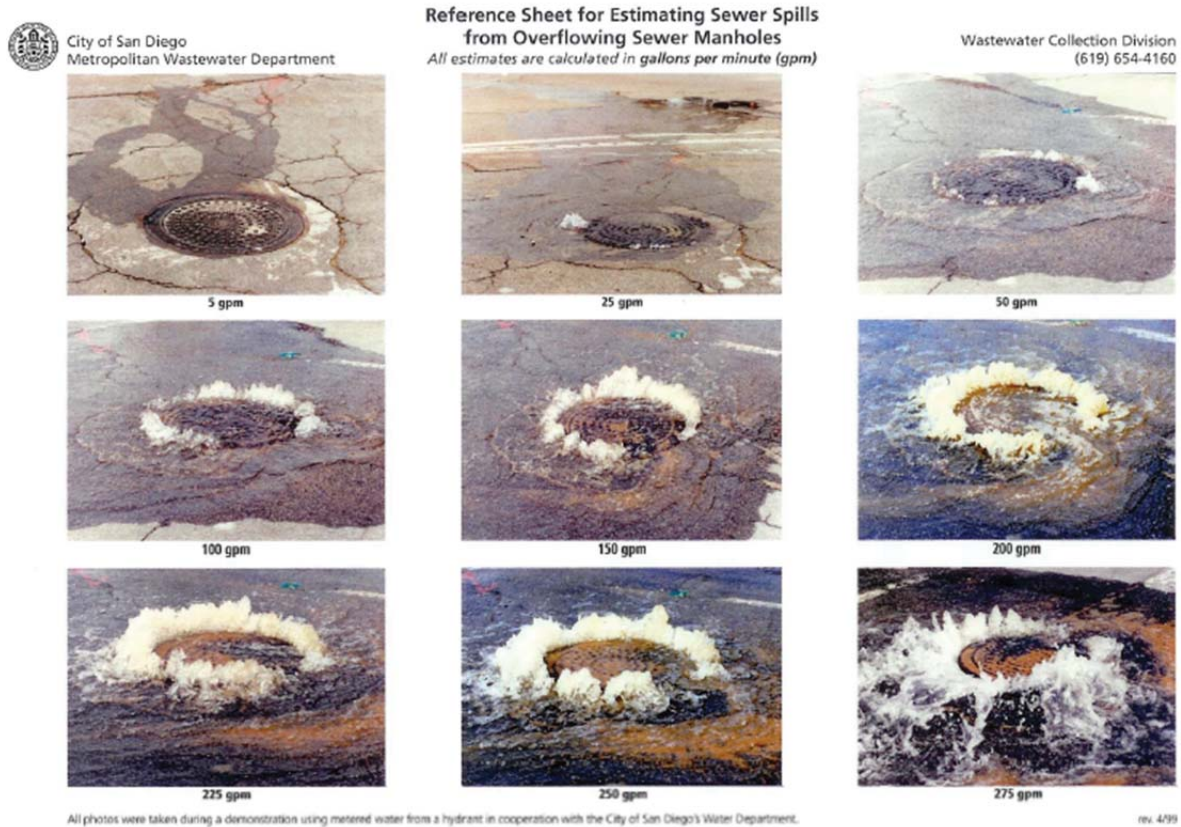
OR

$$\text{Gallons} = \frac{\text{Length (Paces)}}{\text{Length (Paces)}} \times \frac{\text{Width (Paces)}}{\text{Width (Paces)}} \times \frac{\text{Depth (Feet)}}{\text{Depth (Feet)}} \times 67.5$$

Volume (as calculated above) = _____ Gallons

SSO Volume Estimation – Flow Duration Method

Step 1) Use Manhole GPM Reference Sheet



Step 2) Estimate Duration in minutes

Note: If the SSO is active, estimate the volume spilled so far.
Let the SEP Chief-on-Duty know that the spill is still active.

Step 3) Calculate Volume

$$\text{Gallons} = \frac{\text{GPM}}{\text{GPM}} \times \text{Duration* (minutes)}$$

$$\text{Volume (as calculated above)} = \text{Gallons}$$

*SSO start time to SSO end time, to be determined per Method 3.



City of San Diego
Metropolitan Wastewater Department

Reference Sheet for Estimating Sewer Spills from Overflowing Sewer Manholes

All estimates are calculated in gallons per minute (gpm)

Wastewater Collection Division
(619) 654-4160

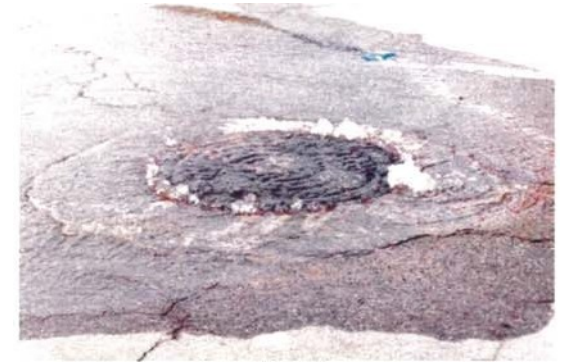
.ti.1
...W...



5 gpm



25 gpm



50 gpm



100 gpm



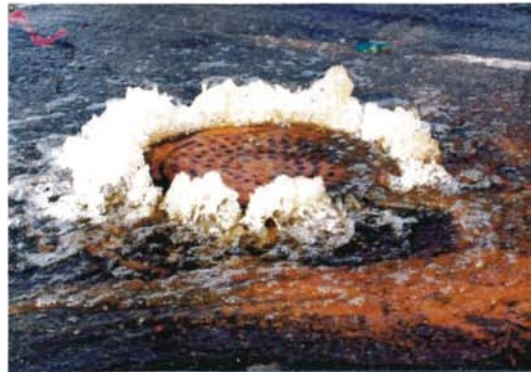
150 gpm



200 gpm



225 gpm



250 gpm



275 gpm

All photos were taken during a demonstration using metered water from a hydrant in cooperation with the City of San Diego's Water Department.